AQUA

2019 Clarendon Water Company
PWSID#: PA6620021

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with the 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Clarendon Water Company (public water supply ID- PA6620021), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 724.347.7418 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Clarendon Water Company comes from two groundwater wells. Treatment includes chlorine for disinfection and filtration for arsenic removal. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (enter search term "source water").

The sources of drinking water (tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2019 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the level found and the range of detections of regulated contaminants.

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Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine, ppm	2.3	0.4 - 2.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	4.3	3.0 - 5.2 (a)	10	NA	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.18	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	1.7	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.19	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0.38	NA	5	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	51.0	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	39.3	NA	80	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

a) While your drinking water meets the EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of possible health effects of arsenic against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual - *PA Ground Water Rule*: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.5 ppm at Clarendon) for more than 4 hours.

Disinfectant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.45	0.5 - 2.2	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper Results (Tap Samples)

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.57	11	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead, ppb	ND	11	0	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Aqua is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your cold water tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2019. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2019			
Unregulated Contaminant	**Average Detection**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**
Raw Samples (untreated)			
Bromide, ppb	74.9	63.6 - 83.0	NA
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	420	ND - 1679	NA
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	5.08	1.25 - 8.90	NA
Distribution Samples			
HAA5, ppb	19.82	6.29 - 46.50	NA
HAA6Br, ppb	12.26	4.78 - 24.39	NA
HAA9, ppb	30.25	9.83 - 68.52	NA

Notes:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.